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THE more they think of it, the madder the Democratic organs get over Lord Sackville's blunder.

ON Tuesday next Grover Cleveland will fall with a dull thud. We use a phrase that he will understand.

THE New York Post's fear that the Republican press would give a great deal of attention to the West letter during the rest of the campaign is being verified. It makes such good reading that most papers follow the Journal's example, and serve it up fresh every morning.

ADMINISTRATION organs are asserting with great vehemence that Lord Sackville is the only victim of his letter. May be so; but, oddly enough, there isn't another man in the country at this time to whose individual misfortune they are devoting so much attention. An unselfish lot, those organs.

THE Chicago Times quotes as important the opinion of an "intelligent Republican" who, by his own admission, has not voted since he cast his ballot for Horace Greeley. As might be supposed this "intelligent Republican" is of the opinion that Lord Sackville's letter will not have much influence. A man who has not reform since he voted for Horace Greeley on the Democratic ticket would be apt to think so.

SENATOR COKE, of Texas, who belongs to the cowboy school of statesmen, said, on the floor of the Senate: "If there is any one thing in this world the average Texan would go any number of miles out of his way to kick, and kill, and destroy, it is a protective tariff." As the intelligent people of this country do not agree with "the average Texan," they will vote against the cowboy policy of destroying American industries and scaling down American wages.

UPON what meat hath this our Caesar fed that he hath grown so great? When did Mr. Thomas Taggart become the colossus of Marion county politics? No one ever heard of him in connection with politics until Sim Coy picked him up, and between fraud and foolishness—Democratic fraud and Republican folly—he was boosted into an office. When the people who are betting their money on the fresh judgment of this political squab lose it all, Mr. Taggart will wish the mountains to fall on him.

SENATOR PUGH, of Alabama, is right in felicitating the people of the South upon the fact that Grover Cleveland's re-election will carry with it the control of the United States Senate and a majority of the members of the Supreme Court. Either by an increase in the number of the bench, or by the natural disability of present members, the next President will have the duty of naming the majority of the high court of last resort for constitutional interpretation. Almost alone the Journal has repeatedly sounded the alarm on this head. We regard it as one of the most important things involved in the contest. A Supreme Court to give a Democratic interpretation to the Constitution is a probability in which there is the greatest danger.

THE details for the parade for next Saturday night have been satisfactorily arranged. The marshals of both proposed demonstrations have united in an agreement that will obviate all possible danger of collision. There never was any real danger. The people of Indianapolis are not a lot of cowboys; they are not likely to go to cutting each other's throats over a political demonstration. As the parades are now agreed upon, there is no reason for the most timid to fear a breach of the peace. So far as Republicans are concerned, every man will be on honor to see that the demonstration on Saturday night shall be a credit to the party and to the State and city. Let every Republican take part in it, and see that it is not only orderly, but overwhelming.

It is understood that the United States marshal will appoint a large number of deputies for Democratic use on election day. Marshal Hawkins's reputation as a "working" politician, both here and in LaFayette county, is not such as to give the public a very high opinion of the character and qualifications of the men who will be selected by him to aid in stealing the State for the Democracy, by assisting in carrying out the fraudulent "schemes" of which the party managers boast. But it should be remembered that the marshal is responsible on his bond for the action of his deputies. If Republicans are subject to malicious and ille-

gal arrest on election day, let them quietly submit, obeying the forms of law; but after the facts become known and the causelessness of the arrest is demonstrated, then let them push suits upon the marshal's bond as quickly and as fast as possible. Make any man suffer who in any manner interferes with the perfect freedom of the election and the legal rights of the electors.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS REFORM.

To ask for reform in the name of some of the candidates on the Republican county legislative ticket is a blistering farce.—The News.

Who, for instance? It is time to stop stabling in the dark, and to say what Republican candidates for the Legislature you want defeated, and what Democratic candidates you want to see elected in the interests of "reform."

That was a suggestive compilation of letters printed in yesterday's Journal, in answer to the queries of the State Civil-service Reform Association. The Republican candidates for the Legislature from Marion county promptly and unequivocally answered that they would vote to extend the civil-service law over the State institutions, and that they would vote so as to rescue the public institutions from the blight of partisan control. Not a single Democratic candidate in Marion county, and but four in the whole State, took the trouble to respond at all—one in the negative, and the other three from counties where there is no chance of the election of a Democrat.

The only possible hope of taking the benevolent institutions out of party slums is by the election of a Republican Legislature. The News knows this as well as it knows anything. It is "a blistering farce" to talk about anything else. It is an attempt to hoodwink honest people. The very men whom the News is opposing have pledged themselves to the reform, and those Democrats whom it favors are known to be opposed to it, and one of them, at least, has a scandalous record in connection with the Coy-Sullivan-Harrison ring of corruptionists.

Col. James B. Black, in a speech last night, at Greenfield, told some interesting facts respecting the benevolent institutions of the State and the effort to have them placed on a civil-service basis. Colonel Black is a member of the State association, and of the executive committee which had the matter in charge, and, therefore, speaks by the card. The record shows the unyielding opposition of the Democratic managers to giving up partisan control of the institutions, and stamps as false and dishonest every effort to blind the eyes of Republicans to the real status of the case. Every Republican candidate from Marion county will vote for this greatly needed reform, and there is not a pledge in existence from any Democratic candidate. The only pledge is the party record, and that is against it.

DEMOCRATS AND WOOL IN 1883.

In the tariff revision of 1883, made by a Republican Congress on a protective basis, a reduction was made in the duty on wool. It was not a large reduction, yet it had an injurious effect on the wool industry and woolen manufacturing. In Ohio, where the wool interest is large, the Democratic party sought to make political capital out of the reduction of duty. The Democratic State central committee issued a pamphlet, a copy of which is before us, severely arraigning the Republicans in Congress. This pamphlet was widely circulated and the Democratic managers laid great stress on it. After setting forth the importance and extent of the sheep industry in Ohio it said:

"What will be the result of the recent reduction of the tariff duty on wool? Plainly, it cannot fail to be most disastrous. The wool-growers of Ohio see this already in the reduced prices of 'clips.' But they may not foresee the whole result; and it is highly important that they should do so.

"The average reduction of duty by the new law is 18 per cent. During 1881 and 1882 the prices received by Ohio farmers for their wool ranged between 35 and 40 cents. Supposing the latter to be the commonest market price, the farmer who has been accustomed to get 40 cents for his wool will this year receive 32 cents. Taking the minimum amount as the average market price he will receive 30 cents. To state the consequences in a practical manner: The farmer whose flock produces 500 pounds of wool per year will get \$36 less this year, estimating upon the maximum price last year; and, estimating upon the minimum price of last year, he will get \$31.50 less than he would had the duty not been reduced. Our farmers will, indeed, do well, if the American sheep industry escapes total ruin."

This was said in 1883 of a moderate reduction of the duty on wool. In 1888 the Mills bill repeals the duty entirely, and every Democrat in the land is howling for its passage.

The pamphlet went on to prove that manufacturers would suffer as well as farmers. "The operations of the laws of political economy," it said, "do not cease with a single effect. They work out their long train of consequences for good or evil." Then it was shown how woolen manufactures would languish and finally die, like the sheep industry. But this was not all. The pamphlet showed that the value of farm lands would be impaired. It said:

"It is by no means a specious argument to assert that the influence of the reduction upon the value of the sheep and their product will be felt upon the value of the land. Every farmer knows that a flock of sheep is one of the best of fertilizers. It is a remarkable fact that sheep can subsist upon very poor land. This is seen in all mountainous countries, as Scotland and Switzerland, where the flocks range the highest and most barren peaks, leaving the richer low ground free for cultivation. Of this nature of the sheep every farmer takes advantage. He turns his flock into his poor ground, upon which they live as well as they can do elsewhere, and which they are enriching with their manure.

"The abandonment, to a great extent, of sheep raising must inevitably follow, if the pernicious course designed by the Republican party is allowed to be carried out. The farmers of this State will then be losers, not only directly by the decline in the value of the flocks and their fleece, but indirectly by the loss of the decreased productivity of the soil. This is not an unimportant point, and we notice it as one of the many raised by the probability of the early abandonment of sheep husbandry by a large portion of those now engaged in it in Ohio."

All this is as true to-day as it was in 1883, and as applicable to Indiana as to Ohio. This able document then proceeds to show that "under no circumstances can the consumer be a gainer" by a reduction of the duty on wool; that it would injure the wool-grower and the manufacturer without benefiting anybody. It concludes with an earnest ap-

peal to the farmers of Ohio to support the Democratic party. "The Democrats in Congress," it says, "sought, by every means in their power, to prevent this wrong from being inflicted on you. Trust the Democratic party in this matter; it has promised to, and will, give you relief." To-day this same Democratic party stands before the country on a platform of free wool. What a great old fraud it is!

INDIANA IN CONGRESS.

It is almost unavoidable that the presidential contest should overshadow every other this year, especially in the State which has furnished the Republican candidate; but other features of the election must not be overlooked. Our representation in Congress should receive special attention. The political status and influence of a State is largely rated by its delegation in the House of Representatives, and it is important on every account that this feature of the contest should receive its full share of attention. At present the Indiana delegation stands seven Republicans to six Democrats. We ought to hold this proportion, and, if possible, gain a Republican member, making the delegation eight Republicans to five Democrats. In the First district, now represented by General Hovey, Col. Frank B. Posey is the Republican candidate. The district is strongly Democratic, but General Hovey has shown that it may be carried by a Republican. Colonel Posey is deservedly popular, is making a strong race, and the gallant Republicans of that district ought to make his election sure. The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth districts, now represented by Democrats, will not be easily captured, but with our excellent candidates and the strong popular drift in favor of the Republicans, there is no telling what may happen. In the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh districts, represented now respectively by Messrs. Browne, Johnston, Cheadle, Owen and Steele, the Republicans will doubtless hold their own, and probably increase their majorities. All these members are eminently deserving of re-election, and it will be a misfortune to the State if they are not re-elected. Captain White captured the Twelfth district two years ago, and it is greatly to be hoped that he will be able to hold on to what he so splendidly gained in 1886. He is popular everywhere, and there is good ground to believe in his re-election.

THE SUPREME COURT.

There is no better vindication of popular suffrage, or of the convention system of making nominations, than the character of the Supreme Courts in the States where the judges are elective. We believe there is no case on record of a Supreme Court scandal in any State, or of the character of the court being lowered by the election of an unfit man. This shows the generally conservative character of our politics, in spite of exciting phases. The Supreme Court of Indiana is no exception to the general rule. Its character has been well maintained, and it stands deservedly high among the appellate courts of the country. This is a source of just pride to all good citizens, and it should be the aim of both political parties to keep it so.

The present Republican candidates for the Supreme Bench are men who will fully maintain its reputation. They are all good lawyers, men of high character, old enough to possess experience and young enough to be capable of hard work. Judge S. D. Coffey, from the First district, is not quite fifty years old; Judge John G. Berkshire, from the Second district, is fifty-seven, and Judge Walter Olds, of the Fourth district, is forty-one. Two of them, Judges Coffey and Berkshire, have served on the Circuit Bench with great acceptability to the people. Two of them, Judges Coffey and Olds, served in the army. All have had a large experience in the practice of law and are learned in its various branches. It is nothing to their discredit as lawyers and judges that they are staunch Republicans, and as well grounded in the principles of the party as they are in the principles of the law. If each and every one of these candidates could be elected it would contribute to maintaining the high character of our Supreme Court, and certainly add to the efficiency of the bench, which needs active young blood, capable of doing much hard work in order to bring up the overcrowded docket. The lawyers of the State, and the people as well, will appreciate the value and necessity of putting upon the Supreme Court bench such able, active and working men as are the Republican candidates.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS STATE.

Since the foundation of the government only one successful candidate for the presidency has failed to carry his own State. The fact shows the operation of State pride.

Washington carried Virginia in 1788 and 1792; Adams carried Massachusetts in 1796; Jefferson carried Virginia in 1800, and again in 1804; Madison carried Virginia in 1808 and 1812; Monroe carried Virginia in 1816 and 1820; John Q. Adams carried Massachusetts in 1824; Jackson carried Tennessee in 1828, and again in 1832; Van Buren carried New York in 1836; Harrison carried Ohio in 1840; Polk failed to carry Tennessee in 1844; Taylor carried Louisiana in 1848; Pierce carried New Hampshire in 1852; Buchanan carried Pennsylvania in 1856; Lincoln carried Illinois in 1860 and 1864; Grant carried Illinois in 1868 and 1872; Hayes carried Ohio in 1876; Garfield carried Ohio in 1880, and Cleveland carried New York in 1884.

James K. Polk, of Tennessee, is the only President who was ever elected without the electoral vote of his own State. In many instances the unsuccessful candidate also carried his own State. This proves that State pride is an actual and potential factor in presidential campaigns, and it shows the prob-

ability of General Harrison's carrying Indiana. He might be elected without Indiana, but Indiana Republicans must see that he follows in the line of succession by carrying his own State.

On the other hand, as it is practically certain that Cleveland will not carry his own State, this line of precedents increases the probability of his defeat.

GEN. HARRISON'S OLD REGIMENT.

The tribute to General Harrison by four hundred members of his old regiment is a touching indication of the feeling of comradeship which these veterans have for their old commander.

He was not only their commander, he was their friend and sympathizer; and the ties formed in those days of danger and hardship were such as are not broken in twenty-five years. They followed him then into battle and victory; they have watched his career since with pride and interest, and now that he is again a leader in a fight where results are as important as any fought in the sixties, these veterans come forward with an assurance of affection and loyalty that, aside from all its political bearings, must afford the object of their regard the greatest personal gratification. Their simple and heartfelt testimonial is a sweeping refutation of the stories circulated by a venomous and desperate Democracy of his unpopularity with the soldiers, and is ample proof that his relations with them were of an unusually close and friendly character. These veterans have indicated their regard over and over again during the campaign, but are not satisfied without this formal tribute to show that they rejoice in the promotion of the commander of their regiment to the leadership of his party; that they have confidence in him now as then, and will follow him again to victory.

THE PROPOSED PENSION BRIBERY.

The American Tribune, published in this city, is a non-partisan paper, devoted exclusively to the interests and honor of the old soldiers. In its last issue, under the head of "A Case of Bribery," it says:

"Why should Indiana, which furnished only thirty-eight of the men for the war of the rebellion that Illinois furnished, have one-seventh more pensioners? The recent report of the Pension Commissioner shows that while Illinois furnished 62,734 more men than Indiana, the latter State has 3,827 more pensioners. By comparing the last three annual reports, this condition is shown to be of recent growth. Illinois furnished for the war 259,067 men, and Indiana gave of her sons 196,363. On June 30, 1886, the number of pensioners in Illinois was 28,384, and in Indiana 25,420, which is about the right proportion to each other. On June 30, 1887, the number had increased in Illinois to 29,547, and in Indiana to 29,691. This is a gain in Illinois of 1,163, and in Indiana 4,271. June 30, 1888, Illinois had 33,800, while Indiana had jumped to 37,627, making a total allowance of claims in two years of 5,816 in Illinois, and 12,207 in Indiana. In other words, while Commissioner Black has allowed original claims to the number of 12,000 in Indiana, he has allowed but 5,500 in the State that sent 60,000 more men."

The Tribune also says the daily records for three months past show an average of fifty pensions a day allowed to Indiana soldiers. This exceeds the average allowed in any half-dozen other States combined. The Tribune is forced to conclude that these facts show that "a deliberately-planned scheme has been worked to influence the soldier vote in Indiana."

This is the worst form of bribery, and a very alarming phase of political corruption. An administration that makes the people's money a means of corrupting the ballot deserves to be kicked out of power.

LOCAL-OPTION LAWS.

That local-option laws are constitutional has been declared again and again by the highest courts of our country. Among the courts by which the constitutionality of such laws has been decided are those of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. But what is more important to the people of Indiana is that the later decisions of our own Supreme Court have affirmed the constitutionality of local-option laws. Such was the express ruling in *Groesch vs. State*, 42 Ind., 547; *Lehrer vs. State*, 42 Ind., 253, and *Ginz vs. State*, 44 Ind., 218. In other cases the same principle has been declared and enforced. (*Bowen vs. Welch*, 103 Ind., 253; *Justice vs. City of Logansport*, 101 Ind., 326; *Schenck vs. Robinson*, 102 Ind., 307; *State vs. Reitz*, 67 Ind., 159; *Hanlon vs. Board*, 62 Ind., 123.) In the case of *State vs. Reitz*, Judge How, who wrote the opinion of the court, said, in speaking of the departure from the earlier decisions: "In the case of *Groesch vs. State*, 42 Ind., 547, a more liberal and accurate view was taken by this court." The principle upon which the validity of local-option laws rests was thus stated by the court in *Schenck vs. Robinson*: "A system which grants to all the various subdivisions of the State equal and uniform rights and privileges, leaving only to the local authorities the right to govern local affairs, is a general and uniform system. The system itself is general and uniform, although the local authorities of different localities may not administer the details of the system upon the same plan."

It is true that in 1853 the Supreme Court of this State decided, in the case of *Mauze vs. State*, 4 Ind., 342, that a law in the nature of a local-option law was invalid, but the authority of that case was long since overthrown. The error in that decision was in misapplying a correct principle. The court assumed without authority—for not a single authority was cited on this point—that a local-option law was invalid because it left the law to depend for its force upon a power other than the Legislature. The error in this assumption is so plain that any thinking man can see it. In enacting a local-option law the Legislature enacts a law that applies to the whole State, and it becomes a law as soon as it receives the approval of the Governor. The law depends upon no other power. It is a law extending over the entire State as soon as it goes into force. No power can alter or suspend it as a law, save the Legislature itself. But the administration of the law, precisely as in the school case of *Schenck vs. Robinson*, depends upon the authorities of the locality; that is, upon the people of the particular place. It is none the less a general and uniform system. The man who talks now about the unconstitutionality of a local-option law, and at-

tempts to justify his opinion by assumed legal authorities, merely advertises his ignorance and presumption.

AN APPEAL TO THE PARTY.

So far as known, the following appeal has not yet been printed and circulated, but the Democratic managers are welcome to use it if they wish to:

To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned, representative Democrats, interested in Democratic reform and the success of the Democratic party, invite the cooperation of all citizens, irrespective of party, in the election of the Democratic national, State and county tickets for the following reasons, among others:

First—The election of Grover Cleveland is necessary to vindicate his administration, to insure the continuance of Democratic reform in the postal service, and to demonstrate the justice of the personal attacks which have been made during the campaign on General Benjamin Harrison, who has too long posed before the country as a statesman, a patriot and a Christian gentleman. He should be rebuked.

Second—The election of the Democratic State and legislative tickets are necessary to vindicate the undersigned, one of whom, cruelly confined in the northern prison as the result of a partisan persecution, is now suffering unjustly for his devotion to the party; another of whom, as president of the board of managers of the Insane Hospital, has been hounded by the Republican press and made the victim of a legislative investigation, compelling him to employ lawyers for his defense and pay them out of the funds of the institution, to the great hardship of the tax payers of the State; and the third of whom has been savagely attacked for supplying maggoty butter to the inmates of the insane hospital, and for obtaining contracts by corrupt means, when he was all the time contributing freely to the success of the Democratic party. We feel that it is not asking too much of the people to place the seal of popular disapproval on the political persecution to which we have been subjected, and we respectfully, but earnestly, demand a vindication.

Third—The election of a Democratic Legislature is necessary as a vindication of the wisdom and justice of the legislative apportionment act, sometimes called the "Indiana gerrymander," but which, in spite of the assaults made upon it, we still deem essential to Democratic success.

Fourth—The election of State Senators is also necessary to insure the re-election, in 1891, of Senator D. W. Voorhees, the prosecutor of John Brown and the champion of slavery, the defender of the Constitution against the assaults of Lincoln and Grant, the brave opponent of the war and the soldiers' friend, the eloquent advocate of protection and free trade, the able champion of an irredeemable paper currency and of the redemption of specie payments. It is necessary for the cause of Democratic reform, and the maintenance of the spoils system, that Senator Voorhees should be re-elected.

Fifth—A Democratic Legislature is also necessary as a vindication of the course of that gallant and invincible Democrat, Hon. Green Smith, who, single-handed and alone, carried the State for the Democracy in 1886, and made himself Lieutenant-governor in spite of the fact that over 450,000 votes were cast for other candidates, and not one for him. Such time-honored Democracy as this deserves recognition and vindication.

Sixth—A Democratic Legislature is also necessary to insure a continuance of the present management of the Insane Hospital. With one of our number as president of the board of managers, another as official contractor and practical purveyor, and the third as advisory member of the board at Michigan City, we are confident we can, if sustained by the people, make the hospital more and more valuable to the party and to ourselves.

For these reasons and many others that might be named, we respectfully ask the cooperation of all voters of our way of thinking to secure on Tuesday next a grand old-fashioned Democratic victory.

DR. THOMAS H. HARRISON,
JOHN E. SULLIVAN,
SIMON COY.

THE statement made elsewhere in regard to the shutting down of four of the mines of the Brazil Block Coal Company is one to attract general attention. Here is a practical fact to illustrate the pending discussion. The Union steel-works and the great rolling-mill of Chicago are using so much less coal, by reason of the present business disturbance, as to cause, or aid in causing, the stoppage of mining in Clay county. Mr. O. W. Potter, president of the North Chicago rolling-mill, says the election of Harrison and Morton is necessary for "a safer business basis." These men are not actuated by politics, it is a matter of business with them. They are not theorists, they are practical workers. Their letters are startling in the blunt way in which they present the possibilities.

ASIDE from any consideration of the merits of the tariff question, every American ought to oppose what every Englishman desires, namely, free trade with the United States. With the Englishman it is a matter of business, a question of profit. He knows that an open door to the American market would be the greatest commercial triumph achieved by England for fifty years. He knows that it would mean the speedy control of the best market in the world by British manufacturers, and a tremendous impetus to business on the other side. There are excellent reasons why Englishmen should favor free trade, and just as good reasons why Americans should oppose it. Why should we favor a policy dictated by our greatest commercial rival and enemy?

THE executive committee of the citizens' committee will do a good and a wise thing if they affirmatively answer Chairman Harding's request, and can secure a correct poll of legal voters connected with the public institutions in this county. If no other arrangement can be made, a perfectly satisfactory one would be to have their attorney, Captain Ritter, make a poll of them. The poll that he should certify to as correct, giving the names of the legal voters connected with these institutions, would be accepted by all in good faith. The suggestion is in the interest of a fair election.

THE potato crop this season, as shown by a Chicago estimate of harvest returns, is the largest ever grown in the United States. The Mills bill puts potatoes on the free list. With that measure passed, the farmers who are now rejoicing over the big yield would find themselves in competition with Canadian and English growers, and their profits diminished accordingly. What the farmers who understand their own interests will do, is to vote with the party which will insure them protection.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The white man who has a trace of negro blood in his veins seems to be an object of special hatred by the pure-blooded Georgian. A few days ago the lieutenant of the Columbus police force was "fired" after years of faithful service, because he had the fatal taint in his hair. On Saturday two white men registered at the Globe

Hotel in Elberton. They were assigned a room, but in some manner it was discovered that one of the men's hair was short and curly. The proprietor was notified of the fact, and he immediately the young man of the town waited on the guests and requested them to leave the place, simply because they had dared to put up at a white man's hotel. They left in disgust, and to go at first, to the dispatch station, "but they were finally taken out and given instructions. No violence was used towards them, but they were given such a scare that they are not likely to return." The nature of the "instructions" and "scare" is not stated, but was no doubt effectual.

In a speech at Birmingham, Ala., last week, Senator Pugh told his audience what would be done if the Democrats carried the coming election, but didn't want the reporters to print it. He said:

If Cleveland and Thurman are elected, as I think they will be, we will have a majority in the Senate of the United States. We have the House already. If there are any newspaper reporters around I don't want them to publish this, but if Grover Cleveland is elected President, the Supreme Court of the United States will have a majority of Democratic judges. The partisan spirit that can disregard all that has been done to wipe out the fact that the United States will have a majority of Democratic judges, you had as well put chickens in a hawk's nest. Immense spoils, I tell you, are before you, but they should be in the penitentiary. This is going to be a white man's government, not to injure any other race.

The Greenbackers of Michigan are coming over to the Republicans with a rush. The latest to give allegiance to the cause of protection is John Heffron, of Detroit, a well-known politician. In announcing his intention to vote for Harrison, he says:

"I am against England's candidate. I was born in Ireland. I came to this country to better myself, and I am now asked, and my people are asked to vote for a policy dictated by England—that very policy that forced me to leave Ireland in God's name, can Irishmen who love their own country, and the country of their adoption, vote for a policy that is to-day sending men by the hundred out of Ireland? Grover Cleveland is the champion of that policy."

Editor Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, like many other Southerners, can't refrain from working in a threat whenever he has occasion to address the public. In his speech at Memphis a few days ago, when illustrating a point, he makes an old Confederate soldier say:

I am going back to my old farm, and raise a crop, and if the Yankees find us we'll whip 'em again. And yet, Mr. Howell's paper is one of the class that fairly howls when a Northerner makes any reference to the "lost cause."

The announcement that a Prohibition electoral ticket was about to be put in the field in South Carolina, created the greatest alarm among the Democrats until they had interviewed the third party leaders, when it was found to be a hoax. Nine-tenths of the towns of the State enforce local prohibition, and it is said that if a national ticket was voted for, it would get twice as many votes as Cleveland. This, however, is not what the third party anxiously desires.

Robert L. Berner, chairman of the Democratic State executive committee of Georgia, has issued an address to the people, asking them to give Cleveland one hundred thousand majority. It will now be in order for the press and shotgun manufacturers to raise their prices.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Rev. William Naylor, of Benton, Ill., one of the oldest citizens in that section of the State, is an active worker for the cause of Harrison and Morton.

Samuel E. Flanagan, of Walpole, Ill., the Greenback champion, in a long letter advises his political friends to support Harrison and Morton.

"Me Lud" is for His Excellency, Grover Cleveland. It is too bad that the other West—the great West—is not equally solid for him.—New York Press.

The fight in the Branson bottoms, a portion of Congressman Mills's district, is getting very bitter against him, the colored people being unanimous for Mr. Jones, his opponent.

Senator Blair, in an interview at Pittsburg, says that Indiana will give 100,000 majority. Messrs. E. D. Layton and E. C. Robin, who have made numerous speeches in this State, endorsed the Senator's estimate.

The Burlington Hawkeye charges the Gazette of that city with deliberately forging an Associated Press dispatch by striking out the word "Democratic" and substituting "Republican" in an account of the recent defection of the Democratic treasury of Cleveland.

There is one Eastern college where the free-trade professors have not poisoned all the minds of their scholars. The students of Harvard have endorsed Harrison by a vote of 669 to 498. Four years ago Harvard had a small plurality of votes, but Harrison gained on him in the stronghold of the "gumpwumps."

Judge William P. Henderson, of Randolph, N. Y., recently cut a large transparency in his office window which read: "Harrison and Protection." Mr. Henderson is an ex-Protection Court judge, and a life-long Democrat. He went to the convention which nominated Tilden at the head of the New York delegation.

The Democratic eye of the Boston Herald can see nothing very ray in the prospect in New Jersey. Says the Herald: "The political condition of New Jersey is the most anomalous of any of the States of the Union in this campaign. It seems to be clearly appropriate for some Democrat to explain why, when it is claimed to be sure to elect a Republican President, it is at the same time conceded that it is to elect five out of seven Republican members of Congress."

A communication has been received at this office from a Canadian Democrat saying that he is going to vote for Harrison and Morton because the Democratic party has become a mendicant. He says he received one of the Second's "Dollar Arouse" circulars, asking him and his friends to contribute a dollar to "The People's Treasury." "If," he adds, "the Democratic party has reached that point when it is compelled to solicit a dollar from its friends, leave it and vote for Harrison and Morton."—Philadelphia North American.

Mine eyes have seen the blunder of a noble British lord. He has walked into a little pitfall of his own accord. He has looked the largest of a Democratic noose, and he still goes blundering on.

THE GORDON CLUB.

The next time the Gordon Club elects its officers this may be the winning ticket:

For President—Grover Cleveland, of Freestradeford on the Salt River.

For Vice-President—L. & Sackville West, of England.

Platform: Yontickle me, and I'll tickle England.

—New York Tribune.

THE PROHIBITION LIBERTY PARTY ANALOGY—Parker Pillsbury's View.